TERMS of ADVERTISING.

YENGER IS published DAILY and SEMI-WEEKLY per, seven dollars per annum and at the rate of eight of a shorter period than one year. For the Semi-sex per annum and three dollars for six months, pay-to be paid in the office, or remitted by mail, post paid annum at the end of the year.

It is office may be remitted per mail, in good and pace, at the risk of the Editors, the postage of all lettle verifiers. The postage of a single letter is scarce-to-the writer. It is the accumulation of postage, in mess, which operates as a serious tax upon Editors.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

YENGURER:—For fifteen lines or less, first instand every succeeding insertion, twenty-five cents—week, twice a week, or three times a week, thirty-cetts.

WEEKLY-For fifteen lines, or less, first insertion

continuance 50 cents.

continuance 50 cents.

costance must be accompanied with the advance pay, technices, to insure execution.

agrees and Marriages from the country, whenever the ting is unknown to us, must be authenticated by the Pestimaster in the neighborhood, or they will un nod. Every measure, that has been taken to prevent tentes, has proved heretofore unavailing. We must, in such a case, upon the communications being certified the Positimaster, veriffen on the back of the letter.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

pon the subscriber, living in the county of Bedford, of Becember, a Mulatto Woman, named MARTHA cars old, stout made; no particular marks resulted eighteen months ago of Major James Ware, who chuond at auction. She was raised in Chesterfield, belonged to Dr. Phillip Southall. Her husband is mes Cox of Chesterfield. She left Lynchburg in a some means obligated a mes carrefus with her some means obligated a mes carrefus with her sentence. ins obtained a pass, carrying with her an ward of ten dollars if she is apprehended and secure et her again. ARCHIBALD BOLLING.

EN DOLLARS REWARD.

rom the subscriber, a few days since, my Negro Man,
The said Negro is a likely fellow, some 18 or 20
rown complexion, rather intelligent. I purchased him
Mr. Templeman, last May. He was raised near
near which place I suppose he is now lurking. The
li be paid to any person who will deliver him to me
fails, Cumberland, or secure him in jail so that I get
JOEL J. SCOTT.

S20 REWARD.

In the Item on, the night of the 20th, my negro man 22 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and of a styg gaugerbread color. He has a slight defect in his lid is usually partly closed. His clothing consisted nat, dark blue branket coat with velver collar, light 3 with white, grey cassinett pants, having perged boots Ishirt, all nege, he also carried with him a white wool-its, and other clothing and shoes.

"It purchased from Edmund Taylor, Esq., of Spottay ended yor to return to that neighborhoad, ward and all reasonable expenses will be paid for his ad delivery to me in Richmond, or secured in some jail, magain.

LEWIS D. CRENSHAW.

FOR CALIFORNIA. of sailing for California, advertised by any from Madison county, Virginia, has seem days, it is deemed proper to give days, it is deemed proper to give had been discovered by the form of the control of the company are now in the than the 12th of next month, January.) The company is to increase their number—passage and outfit will be net withing to go to California, seldom meet with so factorized. The company will certainly sail from Halingtonia.

dexandria Gazette and Staunton Speciator, will ell my estate known as "floward's Neck" containing up-1500 acres, about 250 of which are James River low immediately on the Canal, 17 miles above Richmond, ients are couldy, and suitable for a large family: the land welf; a sufficiency of worsd and timber, and a good situa-ie, Boating and Merchandise, will be liberal, and it desired, negroes will be received in

MOTICE.

dent and Directors of the Manchester Cotton and Wool turing Company have declared a dividend of three per company as on an approfite of the last six months, ending 1st inst., payable the after of the Company on and after the 15th of next month.

Ber 1 Swellis PRED BRANSFORD, Agent. N CHANCERY—VIRGINIA :—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Cirof the Superior Court of the lay of December, 1819:

William W. Ferguson and other,
The defendant above named not having entered his appearance and
this effect: curity according to the Act of Assembly and the Rules of this at appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhathis Commonwealth, it is ordered that the said defendant do the fules to be held for the said court on the first Monday in each, and answer the bill of the planniff, and that a copy of the torthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the rot the State Court House in the said city.

A Copy, Teste,

P. ROBERTS, Clerk.

The door of the State Court House in the said city.

Det 13—cw2m

IN CHANCERY—VIRGINIA—At a Circuit Superior Court of Lax and Chancery, continued and held of the superior Court of Lax and Chancery, continued and held of the superior Court of Lax and Chancery, continued and held of the superior Court of Lax and Chancery, continued and held of the superior Court of Lax and Chancery, continued and held of the superior Court of Lax and Chancery, continued and held of the superior Court of Lax and Chancery, continued M. D. Moore, Chappell, John R. Paimore, Thomas H. Isbell, —— Ballon, Creed Farley, Thomas W. Webster, adm'r, A. M. Webster, Samuel M.D. Moore, William H. Bance, Charles Bondurant and others.

This cause this day came on to be heard on the potition of the affine-onset, to discharge the Rules entered herein by the county Court of Media, at the May Torm, and at June Term, 124, of said Court, and to dismiss the petition of the defendant Jame. Changhan, which notion was pending before the said County to Amelia, when the cause was removed to thus Court by six order of the said County fourt, and was argued by counsel. And it appearing that Samuel fourt, and was argued by counsel. And it appearing that Samuel fourt, and was argued by counsel. And it appearing that Samuel M.D. Moore has appeared and answered the rule for an attachment, entered herein at the July Term of the County Court of Amelia, is also and the petition, which amended potition is this day filed in the rules. The Court doth order, that Thomas H. Isbell, Wm. H. Eanes, Ideal Lash, Class. Bondurant, —— Ballon, John T. Jeter, John Jeter, W. R. Rodojphus Jeter, Wm. Green, John F. Wiley and A. B. Waiter, Rodojphus Jeter, Wm. Green, John F. Wiley and A. B. Waiter, Rodojphus Jeter, wm. Hallon, John T. Jeter, John Jeter, Wm. Green, John F. Wiley and A. B. Waiter, Rodojphus Jeter, wm. Hallon, John T. Jeter, John Jeter, who had appear on the first day of the next Term of this Court, and shew that a copy of this order be served upon said Leath, Wiley, Wait

ERY-VIRGINIA-At a Circuit Superior Court of uncery, continued by adjournment, and holden for the City and City of Williamsburg, at the Court House Wednesday, the 11th day of November, 1845.

Phintiff: Plaintiff:

executor of John R. Pierce, dec'd., who was aditthew Pierce and others.

Things, it was decreed as follows: "And it is ordered
anisomer do cause an advertisement to be published in
the Richmond Enquirer, a newspaper published in
cond. for all persons who may have dobts against the
whole we preceded to come in, exhibit and prove
the said commissioner, on or before the list day of
ad such of them as shall not come in, and prove their
the first day of February next, are to be excluded
a decree."

THOS. O. COGBILL, C. C. executor of John R. Pierce, dec'd., who was ad-THOS. O. COGBILL, C. C.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, ? COMMISSIONERS OF FIGURE AND AUTHORS (COMMISSIONERS OF FIGURE AND AUTHORS OF A RY-VIRGINIA: At Rules held in the Clerk's ircuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for ty, at the Court House of said county, on Monday.

rin of Cumberland county, and as such Administra-, deceased, Charles Goolsberry and Dolly his wife, ale, Burton Angled and Annie his wife, formerly Yannes, formerly Nancy Wade, and Fanny Watson, ade.

Defendants.

ade, Charles Goolsberry and Dolly his wife, not having arance and given security according to the Act of tubes of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory are not inhabitants of this Countoneweith, it is or defendants do appear here on the first day of the ad answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy liwith inserted in some newspaper published in the for two months successively, and posted at the surt House of this counts.

y. Teste, B. B. WOODSON, D. C.

CHANCERY -VIRGINIA :-- At a Court held for Northampthe form day of December, 1849:

ogham and Sman A. his wife, formerly Susan A. CutR. Cutter, and Peggy Jacob Cutter, infants, who sue
ther, their next friend, and Edwin J. Fisher and Anna

W. Fisher, Administrator of William W. Cutter, de

in algebraing to the court that Miers W. Fisher qualified in this as Administrator of the said William W. Cutter, deceased, more we reare stone it is further ordered, that all persons who may claims against the said intestate, William W. Cutter, deceased, junct to exhibit the same before Smith Nottingham, master compared this court, for settlement on or before the 25th day of Februard this court, for settlement on or before the 25th day of Februard this court, for settlement on or before the 25th day of Februard this court, for settlement on or before the 25th day of Februard this court, for settlement on the form that the Court House of this county on two several court days; and if there shall not find be any legal claims or debits against the estate of the said to be any legal claims or debits against the estate of the said as W Cutter, the Administrator will be ordered to pay and define the distributees of the said William W. Cutter the whole for money and other estate due or belonging to them without the form them any retunding bond; and it is ordered that the lastier commissioner report his proceedings under this order.

A Copy. Teste, LOUIS P. ROGERS, C. N. C.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, Dec. 18, 1849. ons having claims against the estate of the said William W.
ceased, will present them to me, duly authenticated, for
on or before the 25th day of February next. 25th day of February next. SMITH NOTTINGHAM, C. N. C. C.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE BY J. WARROCK,
Virginia and North Carolina Almanac for 1850, ATATO by David Richardson, of Louisa county, Virginia—
laining, as asual, the times and places for holding the various
lists of members of the Senate and House of Delegates of
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RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

THURSDAY MORNING JANUARY 3, 1850. HUGH MAXWELL AND THE WHIG MERCHANTS

OF NEW YORK. Some days since we called the attention of our readers t a Card published in the New York Journal of Commerce, a prominent Administration paper. This Card, it will be re-

complained of the conduct of Hugh Maxwell, a wealthy foreigner, who was appointed by General Taylor to the Collectorship of the port of New York, one of the most lucrative posts within the gift of the Government. It may likewise be remembered, that we also referred in the Enquirer to the gross and unheard-of proscription by this foreigner Maxwell, in dismissing from a small office an old native-born citizen. who, while engaged in defending his country during the late war with Great Britain, was seized and incarcerated in Dartmoor prison, where he suffered great privations and hardships, and barely escaped alive. At the very time Mr. Clover was suffering in Dartmoor the tyranny of the British Government brought upon him by his bravery and patriotism, this Maxwell was not only a subject of the English Government, but living upon English wail, among those who stood ready to join in the cry against our afflicted and murdered better his condition, brought Maxwell to the United States; and as soon as the Whig Administration got into power, General Taylor gave him an office, which is said to be worth thirty thousand dollars a year. We venture the assertion in full confidence, that an American citizen could not be found. who, under the circumstances of the case, having, as had Mr. Maxwell, those circumstances repeatedly presented to his view, would have acted as did he in the dismissal of Mr. Clover. Well was it that the "no-party President" gave the appointment to a foreigner, rankling with prejudice and ed his "non-proscriptive measures." Where is the Whig who has not blushed in reading of the conduct of Mr. Maxwell such a course be pursued, and we would regard it as mos towards our aged citizen? Where is the Whig who has not hung his head when he called to mind that he voted for the man by whom Maxwell was appointed? There is a mystery connected with this appointment which time, doubtless, will

unravel. Who ever head of Hugh Maxwell before it was stated that he was in Washington city hanging round the President for office? Or what paper has dared to come out and vindicate his course since his name has been before the public? Not one. Even the Courier and Enquirer, with the Austrian Minister at its head, as much disposed as it has always been to cover up the plague spots of Whiggery, even it has been si-

The card condemning Mr. Maxwell's course, which was issued by the merchants of New York, and signed by some of the oldest and wealthiest Whigs of that city, produced, it seems, a great flare up in the Whig party, as it was found likely to serve as a stone for two birds, instead of one, as was intended. We have been highly amused at the the movement, and enable the State to command the best ridiculous manner in which some of those persons who talents and the greatest wisdom, virtue and influence within brought the charge against Maxwell, have been twisting her borders. The voice of Virginia must exert a moral influabout, and trying to undo that which, it is most plainly to ence upon the counsels of the Union. be seen, cannot be undone. They were willing enough when their interests urged, to give Maxwell a blast, but when somebody told them that in so doing, they were injuring the Administration, all the Whigs, whose names were appended to the card, met together, it is said, and determined, not on of our exports four times their present amount, particularly Maxwell's account, but for the good of the party, to put forth in the article of cotton. He chooses sixty-six millions a counter statement. We will see how completely a certain dollars as the basis of his assertion, and insists that the G portion of these men, evidently for party purposes, and with vernment should so act as to convert this, through the labe an inconsistency most glaring, have swallowed their own of the country, into two hundred and sixty-four millions, be words. The first card issued, as will be remembered, was to fore it is permitted to go from our shores, by bringing our

inconvenience and expense, by having their goods removed without their consent, while they were stored in a private bonded store, hereby recommend that some measures be adopted by the Collector of the Port, whereby a similar oc-currence would in future be avoided. Evils of such a nature are, in our opinion, calculated seriously to check the other-wise beneficial effects of the warehousing system."

some of the riches gard were, aware, aware, although the party sign some of the react and most innerental wings of New York; at home it would be sent away to seek a market? No. no. bring about the success of the party to which they are attached. The public were taken by surprise when they saw snese men joining in the charge against Maxwell, who had received his appointment directly from him, whom, by their means and influence they had helped to clevate to the Presidency; and the more surprised when, with a barefaced coolness, for which old stagers are proverbial, all the Whigs whose names were appended to the first card club together and is sue a second, addressed to Hugh Maxwell, Esq., expressing regret, not for the charges themselves, let it be observed, but for their appearance in print! With all their coolness, they did not venture to publish both cards in the same paper. The first appeared in the Journal of Commerce, the second in the Courier and Enquirer.

That the public may compare the two and see in what a awkward predicament these friends of Maxwell have placed themselves by first blowing hot and then cold, as well as to show the sycophantic spirit that has been at work, we present both cards, that they may tell their own story:

Dear Sir:—It was with much surprise and regret that we observed in the Journal of Commerce, a few days since, the publication of a brief memorial which we had at the solicitation of some one, signed, for the purpose of being presented to you, on the subject of the removal of goods from the bonded warehouses. We have suffered some inconveniences recently in consequence of such removal, and without continued. "New York, Dec. 21st, 1849. cently in consequence of such removal, and without attach ing much importance to the matter, were willing to call your attention to the subject, not by way of complaint against you, but merely to suggest preventive measures for the fuyou, but merely to suggest preventive measures for the fu-ture. Its publication was unwarranted, and was never in-tended by us, when we signed the document. It was equal-ly remote from our intention to expressor imply any censure of any of the acts of your administration as Collector of this

we avail ourselves of the occasion to express our entire confidence in your administration of the affairs of the Cus-tom House, and to tender the assurance of our high esteem Remaining very truly,

E. Richardson, & Co., Hargous Brothers, Goodhue & Co., Edward Bartlett, Nat. & Geo. Griswold, Alsop & Chauncey, John T. Taylor, & Co., H. K. Corning

But why were not all the gentlemen whose names were appended to the first card, induced to sign the second? The reason is obvious. Nor would those whose names appear have been led to express their sorrow for Maxwell, had they not discoverered, too late alas, that they had been working against their own party.

Let us take an impartial view of the facts of the case. number of individuals conceiving themselves aggrieved, bring a charge against the aggressor, who is a person high it office. The charge must of course be true or false. If true, they are justifiable in making the complaint; if false, they act dishonorable part.

The complaint was brought against Mr. Maxwell by the very persons who signed the second card, in which appears becoming would it be in our great Secretary if he was laborno denial of the truth of the charge first made. That would ing to unfetter our giant limbs from the chains and shackles hardly answer their purpose. So the case remains just where of previous tariffs, than endeavoring to force our right hands, it stood in the beginning. The Whig merchants of New theagricultural interest, into the splintered bandage of spinners York as well as all others, are dissatisfied with Maxwell's and weavers of cotton, or endeavoring to throw the whole man administration of affairs in the New York Custom House. None of those who signed the card of condolence for Mr. Maxwell and the Whig party, attempt to deny the truth as which we have passed heretofore, whilst these miserable docthey first presented it. No, but by comparing their two tors of the body politic have stood aghast at their own confustatements we will show what they have done.

your attention to the subject." How completely party spirit will warp the best intentions of some men! At one time these gentlemen state that they have been put to much in convenience and expense, and in a few days, like the weath ercock, they shift about and suddenly find that they have only suffered "some inconvenience, without attaching much im-

what first appeared? "It was equally remote from our intention to express or imply any censure of any of the acts of your administration as collector of the port." Compare this the foll with an extract from the first card : "Erils of such a nature with an extract from the first cate.

These are important discoveries in political economy, which are, in our opinion, calculated seriously to check the other-will astonish Cobden and Sir Robert Peel, and put Mr Mere-will astonish Cobden and Sir Robert Peel, and put Mr Merewise beneficial effects of the warehousing system."

We regret to find men, occupying so respectable a position in the mercantile community, allowing their names to be used for political party purposes, in a manner, that must e at once perceptible to the most indifferent observer; and we certainly think, that those of the New York merchants, who joined in the complaint against Mr. Maxwell, which at Lawrenceville on the Sth inst., to confer on the subject was evidently just, and who refused to append their names and take preliminary steps for a Macadamized or plank road to the lame apology which was offered, acted wisely in so doing, as they have thereby avoided the mortification and embarrassment into which the others, by their thoughtless-ness and inconsistency, have fallen. One would almost think of Maryland, is to be elected United States Senator.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 4, 1850. that Maxwell, or some of the more knowing of the Whig] party, had laid a trap for these unfortunate gentlemen, so as to lead them to place themselves in a ridiculous light before

the public for daring to raise their voices against the administration which they helped to bring into power. Setting aside the weak and ineffectual attempts made to bolster up Mr. Maxwell, by the few ultra Whigs who first delay until the receipt of the president's message, and at al condemn and then praise, we do not believe that an American citizen, native or adopted, could be found, so lost to membered, was issued by the merchants of New York, and all patriotic feeling and self-respect as to approve of the retention in office of a wealthy foreigner, whose first act of tyranny, after receiving his appointment, was to remove from a small office an aged survivor of the Dartmoor massaere, dependent upon his little income to sustain bim in his declining years, and whose only crime was being a Democrat Will the Administration, which has given Hugh Maxwell is appointment, continue to stigmatize the history of our country by retaining him in the high and responsible po

sition of Collector of Customs for the port of New York? THE ATTITUDE OF VIRGINIA.

We are much pleased that yesterday Mr. Claiborne prompt y brought forward, and the House adopted, a resolution, reerring to a Select Committee the excellent views of Gov. Floyd on the Slavery Question, and also (on the motion of Mr. Martz,) the expediency of appointing Delegates to citizens. Reasons which have not appeared, but probably to the Nashville Convention, on the first Monday in June next .- (See yesterday's proceedings.) It will not do for gentlemen to attempt to throw cold water on the move ment, upon the ground that the Virginia Legislature travels out of the record, in acting too often upon this subject. The course Virginia has heretofore pursued makes it imperative on her to speak a solemn and united voice at presen Further reflection has but confirmed the extended views favor of the Nashville Convention we threw out a few days since. Let the South send, as Delegates, her oldest, wisest ablest and most discreet sons-let them calmly review the igotry, if he wished to have carried out what has been call- whole ground, and deliberately present the facts of the case and take measures for her united action in self defence-leonservative of the Union, as well as vindicatory of the rights of the South. As the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist says: "It would be had policy, and disastrous in its consequences. to wait till a heavy and final blow is stricken by Congress be ore we raise a finger by way of warning or defence." We regard the proposed convention as a grave necessity

one which Mr. Burke declares "is the first, the paramoun necessity—one which admits no discussion, and demands r evidence," South Carolina has unanimously sanctioned i -Georgia and Alabama will soon follow the example -ar we hope to see Virginia exhibit equal unanimity.

We would humbly suggest that our Legislature act proly-appoint by joint ballot three or four delegates for the State at large, and also enact a law authorizing an election at the regular April election, of delegates, say, two, three e four from each Congressional District. Let them, further provide for the payment of the expenses of the delegates Such a course would give an official and solemn stamp

In one part of the report of Mr. Meredith, he asserts that it is within the capacity of the country to increase the value own productions to the highest value. Very well; we tal "The merchants of New York, having been put to much his figures and his statements, and we ask this monored play actor, upon the theatre-of-political economy, to go one ste farther, and find out a market for this great amount of mam factured cotton goods. Will be pretend to assert that any better use can be found for the cotton crop, in its raw state, than to ship it? Does he not know that the reason where the country does not know that the country does not know the country does not kn channel of manufacturing. Why cannot be exert the sagacity, and effrontery too, to suggest a farther duty to this pa-

We are prepared to thank the Secretary for the reflection in his report, suggesting the fact, that by labor and skill the crude materials, which we have in such great abundance, car be rendered so much more valuable than they now are; but we are also prepared to smile at the folly which can teach a proposition, the results of which would be to make the and then three years in bringing it to the state of perfection, in which he thinks it ought to be shipped from our own shores to the markets of the world. We are, however, answered, that the results of one man's labor for a year in cotton can be converted into fabries worth four times as much in a shorter pethe case, let it be done; but we deny, in toto, that this Government has any part or interest in the solution of the problem.

We are a nation of freemen. All interests may flourish here; but we deny that the Government has any right or authority but we deny that the Government has any right or authority to see that factories are built, or that they are profitable or the Whigs allies, Stanley and Ashmun? As will be seen, it to see that factories are built, or that they are profitable or unprofitable after they are erected.

The position which Federalism has assumed on this ques tion bears a strong resemblance to the old assertion respecting the capacity of man for self-government. The reasonings of the Secretary are the suggestions which spring from the excitement on the mind when the spinning jenny is performing its sensible evolutions, whilst its owner drinks down the beverages of luxury that come to him from its wonderworking capacities; but they are far from being those unworking capacities; but they are far from being those un-clouded emotions that come spontaneously at the mandate of friends hereabouts. The virtual ostracism of an arch dema God and Nature. And we answer all his special Philadelphia lawyer-like pleadings in his own language: "All legislation designed to favor a particular class, to the prejudice of others, is manifestly unwise and unjust." If to secure the permanency of any interest, others are to be taxed, we assert that it should perish. We go farther, and assert, that whenever protection is sought for any particular class, let it come flatly and openly to us as a nation for charity; but, for the sake of candor and honesty, let us be done with this miserable shuffling between a manufacturer and consumer, be ticle. The strife is too insignificant for the national mind. and, like the pitiable treasury of the miser, is not half so great a good as its miserable possessor thought it. Far more and weavers of cotton, or endeavoring to throw the whole man into the arms of luxury and dissipation, and thus leading the nation onwards to those fatal paralyses and gouts through tors of the body politic have stood aghast at their own confu-sion and nonsense. We greatly prefer that interest and neces-nuch in his future career. In the first place they say, "the merchants of New York sity, those two elements that have never slept for six thousand Mr. Howard has recently settled in this city, and entered In the first place they say, "the merchants of New York having been put to much inconvenience and expense."—

Mark the words italicised. In the second, after expressing their surprise and regret at the publication of the memorial, their surprise and regret at the publication of the memorial, they go on to add, "we have suffered some inconveniences they go on to add, "we have suffered some inconveniences they go on to add, "we have suffered some inconveniences they go on to add, "we have suffered some inconveniences they go on to add, "we have suffered some inconveniences they go on to add, "we have suffered some inconveniences they go on to add, "we have suffered some inconveniences they go on to add, "we have suffered some inconveniences they go on to add, "we have suffered some inconveniences they go on to add, "we have suffered some inconveniences they go on to add, "we have suffered some inconveniences with topics more expansive than that of making a pound of the profession of teaching, in the mean time making all his studies subsidiary to his ultimate object—the practice of Law. After graduating with credit at a College of high standing questions of the kind; whilst it is our solemn conviction, that if these elements are left to do the work, it will be properly and safely done. We invite our Secretary to arm himself with topics more expansive than that of making a pound of the first practice of Law. After graduating with credit at a College of high standing questions of the kind; whilst it is our solemn conviction, that if these elements are left to do the work, it will be properly and safely done. We invite our Secretary to arm himself with topics more expansive than that of making a pound of first practice of Law. After graduating with credit at a College of Law. After graduating with credit at a College of Law. After graduating with credit at a College of Law. After graduating with credit at a College of Law. After graduating with credit at a College of Law. After graduating with credit at a College of

carleatures, "X.," in the Baitimore Sun, amusingly says: "But to pass from the sublime to the ridiculous, there occurs, in Mr. Meredith's report, a remarkable proposition in the comes to the metropolis of his native State to dedicate his "But to pass from the subline to the reductions, there occurs, in Mr. Mercdith's report, a remarkable proposition in regard to our domestic industry, which is this: "The Cotton seed usefulness."

The content of the metropolis of his native State to dedicate his acceptance of the metropolis of his native state to dedicate his regard to our domestic industry, which is this: "The Cotton seed usefulness."

Totton bears to the manufactured article;" in other words, as the seed is to the Cotton, so is the cotton to the calico.—Cotton, then, is what in mathematics is called "a mean proportional," between the seed and the calico. Continuing the same geometrical progression, we shall, as a corollary, have the following proposition; as the cotton is to the calico, so is the cotton is t

Plank roads are daily getting into public favor. Meetings have been held in Mecklenburg and Brunswick, appointing delegates to meet delegations from Petersburg and Dinwiddi between Petersburg and Clarksville.

It is pretty generally understood that ex-Governor Pratt,

TEXAS AND SANTA FE.-VICTORY OR DEATH.-The information from Santa Fe that the inhabitants have taken preliminary steps to organise a territorial government, has caused the greatest excitement at Austin, Texas. Many were for marching an armed force thither and putting down the rebels, as they were termed. The Austin Gazette advises events that the Texans should not precipitate a crisis and complicate matters by violence. It still reiterates a determination to have Santa Fe, and says:

"Rather than surrender to the usurpation of the genera government one inch of our blood-won territory, let every human habitation in Santa Fe be leveled to the earth, and us, if the necessity of the case requires it, be buried beneath

"FAIR WARNING" DISREGARDED-PROMPT AC

TION EXPECTED.
"If the Whigs, when in power, give all the offices to their The Whigs, when in power, give an the omices to their friends, and if the Democrats, from an ignoble desire to curry favor with the Whigs, and to be called liberal and generous men, give all their offices to the Whigs also, then Whiggery becomes the only avenue to power—the sole pathway in which ambition would tread, and nearly every man who aspires to political distinction, is tempted to Whig."—"Tide Water,"—see Enquirer, 21st Dec.

Can it be, Messrs. Editors, that any of the Democratic numbers of the present Legislature entertain any doubts, as to what "we, the people," expect-aye, demand at their hands? Are there any who intend to "balk at the hill?" Are there any "charlatans" in the present Legislature? It is hoped none such may be found. It will be a dangerous ex-periment for any Democrat at this time, to be found too ti-

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

Gentlemen—In glancing over the message of our President, my attention was attracted by the language used in the third paragraph, which reads thus:

"We are at peace with all the world, and seek to maintain our cherished relations of antity with the rest of mankind.—During the past year we have been blessed by a kind Providence, with an abundance of the fruits of the earth; and although the destroying angel for a time visited extensive portions of our territory with the ravages of a dreadful pestillence, yet the Almighty has at length deigned to stay his hand, and to restore the inestimable blessing of general tilence, yet the Almighty has at length deigned to stay his hand, and to restore the inestimable blessing of general health to a people who have acknowledged his power, deprecated his wrath, and implored his merciful protection."

The remarks of the President, upon the subject of a kind Previdence, are far more anti-christian than, as it seems to me, are becoming in the Chief Magistrate of a christian people. I should be pleased to hear the views of Father Mathew upon this part of the Message—that is to say, upon this sentence, "yet the Almighty has at length deigned to

stantow upon this part of the Message—that is to say, up on this sentence, "yet the Almighty has at length deigned to stay his hand," &c. The idea of "a people who have acknowledged His power, deprecated his wrath," &c., is, in the most comprehensive sense of our christian submission and resignation, (to say the least,) anti-christian.

In alluding to this portion of Gen. Taylor's message, subscribe myself A CHRISTIAN IN EARNEST.

To the Editors of the Enquirer.

Washington, Dec. 20th, 1349. I perceive from the Whig of the 18th inst, an attempt i made to bolster up its natural ally, Ashmun of Massachuto the defeat of Mr. Brown for Speakership. It is quite na-tural that the Whig should sympathize with such men as Ashmun and Stanley—the one an abolitionist of the deepest

acteristics of a consistent and honorable man. Mr. Brown's political opponents have freely accorded to him heretofore shrowdness and sagacity as a politician and high honor as a man; and, in the belief that the best interests of the South were safe in his hands, and with a view to a speedy organization of the House, Messrs, Bocock and Seddon, as well as rental Government, to wit, to apply for the means directly to build factories, and constitute himself the chief operator in this great undertaking of rendering the cotton crop four times more valuable than it now is? If the thing is right and proper, why not brace himself to the stupendous undertaking, and move off in this highway of coining wealth and power? But why stop at turning the whole cotton crop into cloth and yarn? Why not keep on until he increases forty times, as well as four?

We are received the states of Maryland and Pennsylvania making speeches for the Democratic candidate. Even had he been guilty of this very huge offence, he certainly would have elected the thanks of his party—surely as much so, at least, as the many hundreds of stump orators and pot-house politicians who have received distinguished favors at the hands of the ex-tinguished administration. The Whig, however, whether wilfully or otherwise, substitutes the name of with J. Brown of Indiana for B. F. Brown of Ohio, the lat-ter of whom made his blows severely felt during the recent canvass. The Whig, therefore, "knows or ought to have known," that its statement in this particular was untrue. In regard to the information which it is alleged was imparted to Messra Seddon and Bocock, by Mr Holmes, I speak by the oposition, the results of which would be to make the acard" when I affirm that, prior to the interview with Mr. Buthern planter apply his labor one year to make a crop, Holmes, Messrs. Bocock, Seddon and Wallace had every reaon reference to the record of proceedings, that this expose was not made until after the ballot on which the above gentlemen

would have come too late to prevent the catastrophe, so hap pily averted by Bocock and Seddon of Virginia, and Wal lace of South Carolina. Thus much for the ridiculous effort of the Whig to weaken the standing of our faithful representative, Seddon. The present reckless effrontery of that joural is in perfect keeping with its past course. However, as al the greater endeavors of its present Editor have ever proved miserable failures and wretched abortions, it would seem

cruelty indeed to "load a falling man"—we have done, then, with the Whig.

The composition of the Senate's standing committees, will, gogue in the selection of chairmen of these committees will attract your attention. Be it thus with every politician who would rather "rule in Hell than serve in Heaven," and who permits "his vaulting ambition to overleap itself," Our triends have acted wisely and firmly in this matter, and although the "rattle" may constantly remind us of his presence this session, yet it is gratifying to know that the serpent is a toothless one. Your truly, VINDEX.

Messrs. Editors:—I had the pleasure to hear on the evening of Christmas day, the address of John Howard, Esq. sefore the "Sons of Temperance," in the second Baptis Church of this city. It was in truth an elegant and forcible production, exhibiting extensive research, high ability, and a large philanthropy, and presented with cogency and beauty the great principles upon which is based the porder of the "Sons of Temperance."

The destructive effects of intemperance upon the inteller tual, moral, and physical man, were traced with power, and illustrated by a series of deeply interesting and faithfully drawn pictures from real life. His description of a distinguished statesman of Virginia, remarkable for great intellectual ever heard drawn. Altogether, it was an address highly creditable to its author, and distinctly marking him out as

literary and legal studies, where it is needless to say his career was brilliant and successful. And now, with decided energy, a well trained mind, a fine fancy, severe habits of investigation, extensive legal and literary information, ex-

LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 2, 1850. HOUSE OF DELEGATES. Prayer by the Rev. Edward Kingsford of the Baptis

Church,
Mr. CLAIBORNE, from the Committee on Schools, &c Mr. CLAIBORNE, from the Committee on Schools, &c., presented A bill to release the payment of interest on the loans from the Literary Fund to the Richmond Medical College; and A bill to amend the act incorporating the Valley Union Education Society of Virginia.

Mr. JONES, form the Committee on Propositions, &c., presented a bill to authorize the corporation of Fredericksburg to fund the residue of its debt.

Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Roads, &c., reported A bill to amend the act incorporating the Ramphan.

River Bridge Company.

Mr. CLAIBORNE offered the following resolution Resolved, That so much of the Governor's Message as re-lates to the Wilmot Proviso and kindred subjects, be referred

o a select committee. Mr. SYME apprehended, that if this resolution were adopt Mr. SYME apprehended, that if this resolution were adopted, the session would be protracted by a discussion on Federal relations. This subject was elaborately discussed at the last session, and the House, with great unanimity, adopted what are known as the "Conway Resolutions." Mr. S. voted for these resolutions with great pleasure, and stood to correct them out, when the crisis contemplated by

Mr. Charlborane, and, that when he onered the resolu-tion, he did not anticipate opposition either to the adoption of the resolution or to the report of the committee. It was a question not of Federal politics, but of Southern rights. He was a Virginian, and represented slaveholders. Recent demonstrations, in our National Congress, called, in his opi-nion, for further action. In defence of her institutions the South could not sneak too often. He was not in favor of the South could not speak too often. He was not in favor of the dissolution of the Union, but he was prepared to choose between the dissolution of the Union and the degradation of the South! Gentlemen might discuss the merits of the report of the committee until the first day of October if they thought proper; he presumed that Virginia and the South had nothing to lose by a discussion of Southern rights on Southern soil. If there was opposition, he wished Virginia to know from what quarter it came. For his part he was ready to stand by the South, and, if forced to do it, he would vote to draw the sword and throw away the scabbard. The North is sinning against the Constitution and the Union—she must retrace her steps, or the die is cast. The South has decided. outh could not speak too often. He was not in favor of the her steps, or the die is east. The South has decided.
Mr. SYME said that the State had already spoken out in emphatic language upon this subject. There could be no road that went further than the "last extremity."
Mr. BURWELL supposed there could be no opposition to the process.

the proposal to raise a committee upon our Federal relations.

It was due to the Executive that his recommendation should be respectfully considered; it was due to the exciting state of feeling now manifested in Congress; it was due to the nagnitude of the interests which were involved in the an-icipated action of that body. He had always been unwilling to waste time in the discussion of abstract propositions. He did not believe Southern rights could be maintained by mere resolutions. His object had ever been to build up our domestic interests; to develope and converge upon Virginia her magnificent internal resources; to enterneh State rights behind the eternal muniments of State power and State prosperity. But he could not be indifferent to the condition of our Federal relations at this time, nor could he see any objections to reiterating the position and principles of Virginia, annually—by a standing committee if recessary. He presumed little discussion need be expected, upon the report and resolutions of the proposed committee; there would be little time wasted in merely re-affirming the there would be little lime wasted in merely re-affirming the resolutions of last winter. It will at least show that Virginia has sanctioned those resolutions—that she is prepared to sustain the position heretofore taken by her representatives; the re-adoption of the same resolutions will prove at least the deliberation, it will also prove the unanimity of our acsentiods—will correct the belief that there wave; that when her rights are endangered, every division of party is obliterated, every sectional feeling forgotten in the universal determination to sustain a position she had deliberately chosen to oc-cupy. Upon this subject he anticipated no extended discus-

on, neither upon the report or resolutions of the proposed have passed from our lips," this winter, at least; more espe-ially as the whole subject connected with the matter had een elaborately discussed and acted on at the last session of he Legislature. If a debate, however, was to spring up on he resolution introduced, and we were again to be precipi-ated into a debate on Federal relations, it was proper that it should take place when there was a full attendance of mem-bers, and when all who wished to take part in it should be present. He would, therefore, move that the resolution be laid on the table for the present, and trusted that this would be acceptable to the gentleman from Franklin (Mr. Claiborne) who had proposed the resolution.

Mr. PANNILL did not believe that it was intended to go

into the discussion of the question; but if it was proposed to send the resolution at any time to a committee, why not

Mr. DORMAN was in favor of the motion to lay on the table. He thought the State of Virginia had already spoken definitively on the question; and he did not regard it as consistent with her dignity to say any thing more now, but quietly await the time of action, if it was to come.

Mr. CLAIBORNE was willing that the resolution should lie on the table for the present.

Mr. COOK, of Roanoke, was sorry to see his friend from Franklin consent to lay the resolution upon the table. He had none of the apprehension anticipated by the gentleman from Alexandria. He did not believe any report growing out of the resolution would consume ten minutes of the House. If discussion should arise, it william Ashley. Mr. Wood Sir Andrew Barnoul and Sir D.

man from Alexandria. The did not believe any report who wish to attend, may do so. My hepnew, Prince Edgrowing out of the resolution would consume ten minutes of the House. If discussion should arise, it william Ashley, Mr. Wood, Sir Andrew Barnard, and Sir D. could only come up upon the report of the committee. The champion of Federal relations was no longer a member wish to attend. of this House. He did not suppose the gentleman from Alexandria would follow in his footsteps. He knew his friend from Petersburg would not. This is no party ques-

tion. He therefore hoped the resolution would not be laid upon the table, but would be at once acted upon.

Mr. MAYO was sorry that the mover had consented to the resolution being laid on the table. He knew that there would be no dissenting voice when the report of the Committee was made. He was not in favor of threatening language tee was made. He was not in favor of threatening language to the Federal Government; but in favor of speaking in the language of admonttion and of warning. He wished the Federal Government to know that the mind of Virginia was made up on this question, and that when the proper time arrived she was prepared to act—to act decidedly too.

Mr. PERROW was one of those who had always thought that we had spoken sufficiently distinct to the world upon this question: and that there was no necessity for further action. But he was willing to pass other resolutions reiterating our sentiments if necessary. He loved the Union, as he did his soul almost, but he could not consent to see Virginia remain in it, at the expense of her just

the Union, as he did his soul atmost, but he could not con-sent to see Virginia remain in it, at the expense of her just rights and her honor. He was willing to die in the last ditch first. He trusted the resolution would be adopted, Mr. SNOWDEN withdrew his motion to lay on the table, Mr. MARTZ moved a further amendment, so as to inquire nto the expediency of appointing delegates from this State to represent Virginia in the Southern Convention, to be held n Nashville in June next.
The amendments were adopted. The Resolution was

SPEAKER asked until to-morrow for the appointment of the Committee.

On motion of WATSON, leave was given to bring in a bill to incorporate the Garnett Gold Mining Company and the Norvell Gold Mining Company. Mr. WATSON accordingly presented a bill in conformity

A bill to amend the charter of the Goochland Mining Company:
A bill to amend the charter of the Virginia Exploring and Mining Company:
A bill to incorporate the Scott Manufacturing and Mining

Company:
A bill to incorporate the Morson Gold Mining Company:
A bill to repeal the act entitled "an act to constitute a porion of the Rappahannock river a lawful fence."
A bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Highland Acade-

from his land on James River.

Various bills for works of internal improvement were

specimen of eloquence. No one, on reading in the Jefferson Monument Magazine of December, the address of Mr. H. before the Moot Court at the University last June, can doubt that he is a young man of genius, eloquence and taste. We wish him success in his arduous and througed professions. We wish him success in his arduous and thronged profession. We know him to be a gentleman of too much genuine modesty and good sense, to let his head be turned by such compliments.—Enquirer.]

It is stated that the Small Pox prevails to some extent in Bosion.

We wish him success in his arduous and thronged profession. The company the right to the use of a certain waters of comfort flow" in sickness—when treading the street in said town, and for other purposes. By Mr. WEST: Of citizens of Tyler county for a further compliments.—Enquirer.]

It is stated that the Small Pox prevails to some extent in Bosion.

We know him to be a gentleman of too much genuine ing to said company the right to the use of a certain waters of comfort flow" in sickness—when treading the verge of Jordan bade his anxious fears subside"—and we begin a form the was safely landed him on Canaan's side." Therefore, though he had endearments on earth—a father, wife, and James W. Matthews, for further compensation for a further compensation for the Common Council of Lynchburg grant—waters of comfort flow" in sickness—when treading the verge of Jordan bade his anxious fears subside"—and we begin a further compensation for a further compensation for the Common Council of Lynchburg grant—in health—"opened to him the fountain whence the living waters of comfort flow" in sickness—when treading the verge of Jordan bade his anxious fears subside." Therefore, though he had endearments on earth—a father, wife, and James Hawkins, a fugitive from justice, and relive has now "safely landed him on Canaan's side." Therefore, though he had endearments on earth—a father, wife, and James Hawkins, a fugitive from justice, and relive has now a safely landed him on Canaan's side." Therefore, though he had endearments on earth—a father, wife, and to whom he was dear he was
street in said town, and for other purposes. By Mr.

The health—"opened to him the fountain water of comfort flow." In the same of the land of t

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turning him to the jail of Rockingham county. By Mr PATRICK: Of citizens of Putnam county, for the creation of a new judicial circuit to be composed of the counties of Kanawha, Putnam, Logan, Boone, Nicholas and Fayeste By Mr. NEWMAN: Of citizens of Madison county, for the passage of an act authorizing the Superior Court of said county to proceed to the trial of a suit in chancery therein pending between Zachary Shirley and the heirs and distributes of Thomas Shirley, deceased, without reference to the death of any of the parties, defendant. By Mr. WELL Of citizens of Brooke, for a law authorizing John Gardner to convey a certain lot in the town of Wellsburg to Philip B. Doddridge. By Mr. FLOOD: Of Wn. Browning and sundry citizens of Appomatox, that the privilege of peddling granted to said Browning may be extended; also, of Nichibald Bigbie and sundry citizens of Appomatox, that the said Bigbie may be allowed to take out a license, to peddle in Appomatox county by the month. By Mr. Secretals. Mr. GEORGE, from the Committee on Roads, &c., reported A bill to amend the act incorporating the Rappahanan nock and Shenandoah Steamboat Companies: A bill to p.o-vide for constructing the Chinswith Creek Turnpike road; A bill to incorporate the Parkersburg and Elizabethtown Turnpike Company; A bill appropriating a further sum to bridges on the Staunton and Parkersburg road; A bill for improving the Daniel's Run Gap of the Alleghany Mountains; A bill to incorporate the Morgantown Bridge Companying the Daniel's Run Gap of the Alleghany Mountains; A bill to incorporate the Morgantown Bridge Companying the Daniel's Run Gap of the Alleghany Mountains; A bill to incorporate the Morgantown Bridge Companying the Companying A bill authorising an increase of the capital stock of the Williamsport Turnpike Company; A bill to anthorise Stephen T. Gooch of Marion to construct a turnpike from Shinston, passing by way of Lumberport to the mouth of Flint River in Doddridge. By Mr. SMITH: Of citizens of Montgomery and dridge. By Mr. SMITH: Of citizens of Montgomery and dridge. By Mr. SMITH: Of citizens of Montgomery and dridge. By Mr. SMITH: Of citizens of Montgomery and dridge. By Mr. SMITH: Of citizens of Montgomery and dridge. By Mr. SMITH: Of citizens of Montgomery and dridge. By Mr. WHEATE: Of citizens of Montgomery and Bull in relation to contracts with the Board of Public Works; A bill to authorize Stephen T. Gooch of Marion to construct a turnpike from the Ohioriver near the mounth of Short Creek to intersect the West Liberty and Bethany of Short Creek to intersect the West Liberty and Bethany Turnpike. By Mr. JONES: Of S. Bassett French, for an increase of the salary of Attorney for the Commonwealth in Circuit Court of Chesterfield.

On motion of Mr. WHEATE-Resolved, That the Comnittee on Propositions, &c., enquire into the expediency of accorporating the Wheeling Hospital. On motion of Mr. FERGUSON—Resolved, That leave be

On motion of Mr. FERGUSON—Resolved, That leave be given to bring in a bill concerning Western lands.

On motion of Mr. PANNILL—Resolved, That the Committee for Courts of Justice enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill authorizing pay to Oliver Finks, Sherill of Greene county, for executing process issued from the Chancery Court of the City of Richmond.

On motion of Mr. FERGUSON, Inc.

On motion of Mr. FERGUSON—Resolved, That the Committee for Courts of Justice enquire into the expediency of releasing to John Willman and the heirs of Peter Lower of Wayne county, the Commonwealth's right to certain lands in their possession. On motion of Mr. PANNILL—Resolved, That the Committee for Courts of Juctice enquire into the expedience of authorizing the distribution of the fund of the Orange Hamane Society, in accordance with the compromise entered into between Lewis B. Williams and others claiming to be trusteen of the Orange Society, in accordance with the compromise entered into between Lewis B. Williams and others claiming to be trusteen of the Orange Society, and others claiming to be

rustees of the Orange Society and the County Court of Greene County.

On motion of Mr. WEST—Resolved, That the Committee for Courts of Justice enquire into the expediency of authorizing the Justices of the County Court of Wetzel to sell or

otherwise dispose of the old Courthouse in said county.
On motion of Mr. SHEFFEY—Resolved, that the Committee on Schools, &c enquire into the expediency of incor-porating the Wheeling Academy.

On motion of Mr. WELTON the House adjourned. Tuesday, January 1st, 1850. HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

COL. HOPKINS resumed the duties of the Chair. Prayer by the Rev. James B. Taylor, of the Baptist The SPEAKER said there seemed to be no quorum pre-

Mr. COOK, of Roanoke, called for a count, when it apseared there were only fifty-eight members present no on motion of Mr. SYME, the House then adjourned until -morrow, (Wednesday,) 12 o'clock.

HUNGARIAN EXILES FOR AMERICA. Thirty-five Hungarian exiles having arrived from Hamburgh at Lefth,

[Telegraphed for the Baltimore American.] CHARLESTON, Dec. 31.
ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER CRESCENT CITY The steamer Crescent City, which left New York recentle for Chagres, with a full freight and large number of passen bound for Key West, which was chartered, and noch part of the passengers onward for Chagra. Subsequently two brigs came up bound for Savannah.—These took off all the residue of those on board except fifteen, including Messrs, Morgan and Vanderbilt. On the 29th the steamer was taken in tow by a Wilmington steamer, and she s now anchored off the bar. She is to be brought into the

Flour inspected in the City of Richmond during the quarer ending 31st December, 1849:

9,715 bbls superfine 5,274 bbls fine 9,110 bbls middlings 1,483 bbls condemned

Dec. 10.—The Queen has been pleased to command that the following directions, given by her late Majesty. Queen. Adlaide for her funeral (to-day, Dec. 13,) should be made public

wish to attend,
"I die in peace, and wish to be carried to the tomb in
peace and free from the vanities and pomp of this world.
"I request not to be dissected, nor embalmed; and desire to give as little trouble as possible.

"Nov., 1849.

The London papers contain long accounts of the solemni"

Telegraphed for the Baltimore America 1. The House organized to-day by electing Mr. John S. Mc-Calmont Speaker on the first ballot.

Mr. Best was elected President of the Senate by one ma-

Married, by the Rev. Mr. Dibrell, on Monday evening Dec. 31st, Mr. J. WILLARD ADAMS, of this city, (late of Boston,) to Miss SUSAN E. T., daughter James T. Morris of this city.
3 Petersburg, Norfolk and Fredericksburg papers re

Died, on Thursday, the 20th of December, at Rock Castle, his residence near Lexington, Gen. CHARLES P. DOR-MAN, in the 54th year of his age. Digo, on the 25th Nov'r, at Langlee, in Essey, Virginia, in the 27th year of his age, JOSEPH H. LEWIS, son of

Warner Lewis, Esq.

Warner Lewis, Esq.

The subject of this notice was so favorably known, and the interest and sympathy of friends so generally manifested for him during his last protracted sickness, that it is to be presumed, few within a limited distance of the scene of his last hours, have not been apprised of his death. There are others at a distance, to whom this will convey the first intel ligence of the sad event. To his friends far and near, it will doubtless be a subject of sad interest and melanchely pleasure to dwell on a few memorials of him whom they loved in tie, and whose memory they will cherish in death. It is life, and whose memory they will cherish in death. It is pleasing to call up reminiscences of the person and character of beloved friends; whom we shall never again in the flesh: of beloved friends, whom we shall never again in the flesh; to bring them back to us in imagination; see them and hear them; to recollect their peculiar cast of countenance, manners and habits, their amiable traits of character, and their gifted powers of mind. Long must it be before such recollections of our friend shall have passed away. His sparkling eye, that told the intellectual fire within that lighted it; his playful smile and hearty laugh; his aliable manner; cordial yet courteous greeting; his sprightly conversation and flowing humor, are fresh in the recollection, and destined long to continue so. Alas, they are only to be remembered now. Tonder ties have been broken by this sad dispensation. Navarious bills for works of internal improvement were made the order of the day for 10th January.

Numerous bills were read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed.

PETITIONS.

By Mr. SNOWDEN; Of citizens of Alexandria, for an alteration in the charter of said town, and for when alteration in the charter of said town, and for when automatical properties of friends and relations have been deadly unread by it. They alteration in the charter of said town and for other purposes: of friends and relations have been deeply moved by it. They also, of merchants, fishermen and planters of Alexandria and sorrow (not as others without hope) that they shall see his

the love of woman"—who "himself took our infimities, and bore our sicknesses"—who sustained him when feint, con-forted him when sorrowful—who had "guided him a pilgrim" in health—"opened to him the fountain whence the living